

THIN PAPER

WEBSTER'S NEW COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY

A Merriam-Webster
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

BASED ON
WEBSTER'S
NEW INTERNATIONAL
DICTIONARY

SECOND EDITION



G. & C. MERRIAM CO., PUBLISHERS
SPRINGFIELD, MASS., U.S.A.

© 1956 BY G. & C. MERRIAM CO.

PREVIOUS EDITIONS

COPYRIGHT 1916, 1925, 1931, 1936, 1941, 1949, 1951, 1953

BY G. & C. MERRIAM CO.

PHILIPPINES COPYRIGHT 1956

BY G. & C. MERRIAM CO.

PREVIOUS EDITIONS

PHILIPPINES COPYRIGHT 1950, 1951, 1953

BY G. & C. MERRIAM CO.

COPYRIGHT 1926, 1941, IN PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

BY G. & C. MERRIAM CO.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED UNDER INTERNATIONAL AND PAN-AMERICAN COPYRIGHT CONVENTIONS

BY G. & C. MERRIAM CO.

BASED ON

WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY, SECOND EDITION

COPYRIGHT 1934, 1939, 1945, 1950, 1953, 1954

BY G. & C. MERRIAM CO.

All rights reserved

MADE IN THE U.S.A.

H. O. HUGHTON AND COMPANY, ELECTROTYPEERS, PRINTERS, AND BINDERS

THE RIVERSIDE PRESS, CAMBRIDGE, MASS., U.S.A.

de-pos'i-to-ry (dĕ-pôz'ĕ-tôr'ē or, esp. Brit., -tôr'l), n.; pl. -RIES (-rīz). 1. A place where anything is deposited, as for safekeeping or for sale. 2. Depository (sense 1).

de'pot (dĕ-pôt or, esp. mil. and Brit., dĕ-pôt'), n. [F. dépôt, fr. OF. deposit, fr. L. depositum a deposit.] 1. A place of deposit for goods; a storehouse. 2. U. S. A railroad station. 3. Mil. a. A storage point for supplies. b. A station where recruits are assembled and trained.

de'prav'a-tion (dĕ-pră-vă-shün dĕ-pră'), n. Act of depraving, or state of being depraved; corruption; depravity.

de-prave' (dĕ-prăv'), v. t. [OF. depraver to pervert, fr. L. depravare, depravatum, fr. de + prauus crooked, perverse, wicked.] 1. To make bad; vitiate; corrupt. 2. Obs. To speak ill of; to malign. — Syn. See DEBAZE.

de-praved' (prăvd'), adj. Characterized by corruption; esp., perverted; evil. — **de-prav'ed** (prăv'ĕd), n.

de-prav'i-ty (dĕ-prăv'ĕ-tē), n.; pl. -TIES (-tīz). 1. State of being depraved; corruption. 2. A corrupt act or practice.

de-pre'cate (dĕ-pră-kăt'), v. t. [L. deprecatum past part. of deprecati to avert by prayer, deprecate, fr. de + precari to pray.] 1. To seek to avert, as by prayer. 2. To express disapproval of. — **de-pre'cat-ing-ly** (kăsh'ĕn'l), adv. — **de-pre'ca-tion** (kăsh'ĕn), n.

de-pre'ca-tive (kăsh'ĕn'), adj. Deprecatory. — **de-pre'ca-tive-ly**, adv. — **de-pré-ca-to-ry** (dĕ-pră-kă-tōr'ē or, esp. Brit., dĕ-pră-kă-tōr'l), adj. Serving to deprecate; hence, apologetic. — **de-pré-ca-to-ri-ly**, adv. — **de-pré-ca-to-ri-ness**, n.

de-pre'ci-a-ble (dĕ-pră'shi-năb'l), adj. That can or may be depreciated in value.

de-pre'ci-a-tion (dĕ-pră'shi-năt'ĕn), v. t. & i. [L. depreciatus, past part. of depreciare to deprecate, fr. de + pretiare to prize, fr. pretium price.] To lessen in value or estimated value; also, to undervalue; disparage; belittle. — Syn. See PRICING. — Ant. Appreciate.

de-pre'ci-a-tion (shă'shi-nă, shă'shōn), n. A decrease in value; specif.: a. Of money, a reduction or loss in exchange value or purchasing power. b. A lowering in estimation; disparagement. c. Accounting. Decline in value of an asset due to such causes as wear or obsolescence.

de-pre'ci-a-tive (dĕ-pră'shi-năt'iv), adj. Deprecatory. — **de-pre'ci-a-tive-ly**, adv.

de-pre'di-a-tor (dĕ-pră-tōr), n. [L.] One who deprecates.

de-pre'di-a-to-ry (dĕ-tōr'ē or, esp. Brit., -tōr'l), adj. Tending to deprecate or disparage.

de-pre'de (dĕ-pră-dăt'), v. t. & i. [L. depraedatus, past part. of depraedare to plunder, fr. praeda plunder, prey.] To plunder; to despoil. — **de-pre'da-tor** (dă-tĕr'), n. — **de-pre'da-to-ry** (dă-tōr'ē; dĕ-pră-dăt'ĕ or, esp. Brit., -tōr'l), adj.

de-pre'da-tion (dă-shă'n), n. Act of despoiling; a ravaging.

de-press' (dĕ-prĕs'), v. t. [OF. depresser, fr. L. depresso, past part. of deprimere, fr. de + premere to press.] 1. Obs. To suppress. 2. To press down; to let fall; lower. 3. To lessen the activity, force, etc. of; to make dull, as trade. 4. To lower the pitch of, as the voice. 5. To lessen in price or value; depreciate. 6. To sadden. — **de-press'ing**, adj. — **de-press'ing-ly**, adv.

Syn. Depress, weigh down (or weigh on or upon), oppress, mean to load a person or thing so heavily that he or it sinks under the weight. Depress now chiefly implies a lowering of spirits, of activity, or the like, by mental or physical causes; weigh down (or weigh on or weigh upon) stresses the imposition of difficulty or burden on a person or thing; oppress stresses the burden which is borne and its effect, such as a harassing or a subjection to misery.

de-press'ant (dĕ-prĕs'ĕnt; -nt), adj. Lowering functional or vital activity. — n. A depressant drug or other agent.

de-pressed' (dĕ-prĕst'), adj. 1. Pressed down; hence, dejected; disgraced. 2. Underprivileged. 3. Bot. Vertically flattened; concave on the upper surface. 4. Zool. Having the vertical diameter, as of the body, shorter than the horizontal.

de-pressed classes. The lowest Indian caste; the untouchables. Brit. — **de-pres'sion** (dĕ-prĕsh'ĕn), n. 1. Act of depressing, or state of being depressed. 2. A place or part that is depressed; a hollow. 3. Depression, as of mind. 4. Reduction in amount, quality, or force; as, a phase of the business cycle marked by industrial and commercial stagnation, scarcity of goods and money, low prices, and mass unemployment. 5. Astron. Angular distance of a celestial object below the horizon; negative altitude. 6. Med. Lowering of vitality or physical activity. 7. Meteorol. A low. 8. *Psychopath.* An abnormal state of inactivity and unpleasant emotion, as in manic-depressive disease. 9. Surv. The angular distance of an object beneath the horizontal plane that passes through the observer. — Syn. See SADNESS.

de-pres'sive (prĕs'ĕv), adj. Tending to depress; characterized by depression. — **de-pres'sive-ly**, adv.

de-pres'so-mot'or (dĕ-prĕs'ĕ-môt'ĕr; 2), adj. Physiol. Inhibiting movement, or motor response. — n. Any depressomotor agent, as bromides, etc.

de-pres'sor (dĕ-prĕs'ĕr), n. [NL] 1. One that depresses. 2. Anat. A muscle that depresses or draws down a part. 3. Physiol. A nerve (depressor nerve) that decreases the activity or tone of an organ. Cf. PRESSOR. 4. Surg. An appliance for keeping a part, as the tongue, out of the way during an operation.

de-priv'at'iv (dĕ-priv'ĕtiv), n. Act of depriving; deprivation.

de-priv'a-tion (dĕ-pră-vă-shün), n. Act of depriving, dispossessing, or bereaving; specif., act of depriving; also, privation; loss.

de-prive' (dĕ-priv'), v. t. [OF. depriver, fr. L. de + privare to be-leave, deprive.] 1. To dispossess; bereave; to hinder from possessing; debar. 2. Obs. To put an end to; destroy. — **de-priv'a-ble** (-priv'ĕb'l), adj.

de-profun'de (dĕ-pră-fün'dĕ). [L.] Out of the depths; — used of a cry from the depths of misery.

de-pro'pri-o-mo'tu (prō-pră-pri-ō möt'ĕ). [L.] Of one's, or its, own motion; spontaneously.

de-pô'side (dĕ-pôs'ĕd), n. Also **dep'sid**. [Gr. depsein to tan + -ide]. Chem. Any of a class of tanninlike condensation products of aromatic hydroxy acids.

depth (dĕpt), n. [From DEEP.] 1. That which is deep; specif., the watery deep. 2. An abyss. 3. A perpendicular measurement downward from the surface; as, the depth of a river. b. Direct linear measurement from the point of view, as backward from the front. 4. The midmost part, esp. of something that must be penetrated; also, the mid-time of a dark or cold season; as, the depth of night. 5. Quality of being deep; deepness. 6. a. Lowness of pitch;

as, depth of sound. b. Degree of saturation and brilliance; — said of colors.

depth charge. An explosive projectile to be used against targets under water, especially submarines; — called also, erroneously, depth bomb.

depu'rate (dĕ-pü'rat; dĕ-pü'l'), v. t. & i. [ML. depuratus, past part. of depurare to purify, fr. L. de + purare to purify; in purus clean, pure.] To free or become free from impurities. — **depu'ra-tion** (dĕ-pü'ră-tōshün), n. — **depu'ra-tive** (dĕ-pü'ră-tiv; dĕ-pü'ră-tiv), adj. & n. — **depu'ra-tor** (ră-tĕr), n.

depu'ta-tion (dĕ-pü'tă-shün), n. 1. Appointment, as of a deputy; delegation. 2. A person or persons deputed to act in one's behalf; a delegation. 3. Obs. An appointment as gamekeeper, — often used as a way of giving hunting privileges.

depu'te' (dĕ-pü't'), v. t. [F. députier, fr. L. deputare to esteem, consider, in LL., to allot, fr. de + putare to reckon, think.] 1. To appoint as deputy or agent; to delegate. 2. To assign as to a deputy.

depu'tize (dĕ-pü'tiz), v. t. & i. To appoint, or to act, as deputy.

depu'ty (dĕ-pü'tē), n.; pl. -TIES (-tīz). [F. député, prop. past part.] 1. One appointed to act for another; a substitute. 2. A member of a legislative chamber known as the Chamber of Deputies. — **Syn.** See AGENT.

de-rac'i-nate (dĕ-răs'ĕ-năt), v. t. [F. déraciner, fr. de- (fr. L. dis-) + racine root, L. radix radicis, root.] To pluck up by the roots; extirpate. — **de-rac'i-na-tion** (năsh'ĕn), n.

de-rain'm (dĕ-răm'), v. t. [OF. derainier to allege, plead; fr. de- (fr. L. de) + raimer to speak, reason, deriv. of L. ratio reason.] Now Rare. Law. To prove or vindicate, esp. by wager of battle. — **de-raign** (băt'ĕl), v. t. To battle; to array for battle.

de-rail' (dĕ-răl'), v. t. [F. dérailler, fr. de- (see DE-, 4) + rail rail, fr. E. To cause to run off the rails. — **de-rail'ment, n.**

de-range' (dĕ-răng'), v. t.; see RANGE. [F. déranger, fr. de- (fr. L. de) + ranger to range.] 1. To disorder; disarrange. 2. To disturb function or function, as a part or organ, or the whole of a machine or organism. 3. To render insane.

de-ran'ged (dĕ-rănd'), adj. Disordered; insane.

de-ran'ge'ment (-räñ'jĕmĕnt), n. Disarrangement; confusion; esp. mental disorder; insanity.

de-ray' (dĕ-ră'), n. [OF. de-ray, fr. de- (fr. L. dis-) + re- order.] Archaic. Disorder; esp., disorderly merriment.

Der'by (dĕr'bē or, esp., for sense 1, dărb'ĕl; in England usually dărb'ĕl), n. 1. (pron. dărb'ĕl) A race for three-year-old horses, instituted in 1780 by the earl of Derby, and run annually at Epsom (near London) over a course 1 1/4 miles and 29 yards long. 2. (pron. dărb'ĕl or dărb'ĕl) A race or contest of similar prominence of its kind; as, the Kentucky Derby. 3. (not cap.) A race or contest open to all comers; as, a trout derby; bicycle derby. 4. (pron. dărb'ĕl; Brit. dărb'ĕl) (not cap.) A staff hat with a dome-shaped crown; a bowler. 5. (not cap.) pl. Handcuffs; darbies.

de-re'e (dĕ-ră'), Var. of DEAR, hard.

de-re'gle (dĕ-răgl'), v. t. [F.] According to proper form.

de-re'lig'et (dĕ-rălg'ĕt), adj. [L. derelictus, past part. of dereliquer to abandon, fr. de + relinquere to leave.] 1. Given up by the owner; abandoned. 2. Chiefly U. S. Unfaithful; neglectful. — n. 1. A vessel abandoned on the high seas and constituting a menace to navigation. 2. Law. A thing voluntarily abandoned. b. A tract of land left dry by water receding from its former bed. 3. A person abandoned; or outside the pale of respectable society; a "human wreck." 4. U. S. One guilty of neglect of duty.

de-re'li'ction (dăsh'ĕn), n. 1. Abandonment; an utter forsaking. 2. State of being abandoned. 3. A failure in duty; shortcoming. 4. Law. A retiring of a body of water, so that land above high-water mark is gained.

de-rid'e (dĕ-rid'), v. t. [L. deridere, deriduum, fr. de + ridere to laugh.] To laugh at with contempt; to mock. — **Syn.** See RIDICULE.

de-rid'e'er (dĕ-rid'ĕr), n. — **de-rid'e-ly**, adv.

de-ri'gür (dĕ-ri'gür), [F.] According to strict etiquette; obligatory for good form.

de-ri'sible (dĕ-ri'sib'l), adj. Worthy of derision or scorn.

de-ri'sion (dă-rizh'ĕn), n. 1. Act of deriding, or state of being derided. 2. An object of derision or scorn.

de-ri'sive (dĕ-ri'siv), adj. Expressing, serving for, or characterized by derision. — **de-ri'sively**, adv. — **de-ri'siveness**, n.

de-ri'so-ri (dĕ-ri'sō-rē), adj. Derisive.

de-ri've'a-bile (dĕ-ri've'ĕb'l), adj. That can be derived.

de-ri've'a-tion (dĕ-ri've'ăshün), n. 1. Act or process of deriving or drawing from a source; transmission. 2. That from which a thing is derived; origin. 3. Math. The operation of deducing one function from another according to some fixed law. 4. Philol. The development of a word from its more original or radical elements; also, the tracing or a statement of this process. — **de-ri've'a-tional**, adj.

de-ri've'a-tiv (dĕ-ri've'ătiv), adj. Derived, transmitted, or educated; hence, not radical, original, or fundamental. — n. 1. Anything obtained or deduced from another. 2. Chem. A substance so related to another substance by modification or partial substitution as to be regarded as derived from it, even when not obtainable from it in practice; thus, the mono compounds are *derivatives* of ammonia. 3. Gram. a. A word derived from another by any process of word development, as by adding a prefix or suffix. b. = COMPOUND, n., 3 c. — **de-ri've'a-tively**, adv.

de-ri'ver (dĕ-ri'ver), v. t. [OF. deriveir, fr. L. derivare, fr. de + rivus stream, brook.] 1. To gather by inference; deduce. 2. Obs. To come to; bring down (upon). 3. To receive as from a source or origin; — followed by from; as, a custom derived from paganism. 4. To trace the origin, descent, or derivation of. 5. Chem. To obtain by actual or theoretical substitution from another substance. — v. i. To take origin or proceed; to be deduced. — **Syn.** See SPRING. — **de-ri'ver'ee** (dĕ-ri'verē), n.

der'erm (dĕr'mă), [Gr. derma, -atos, skin, fr. derein to day.] A suffix signifying skin, integument, covering, as in blastoderm, ectoderm.

der'ma (dĕr'mă), n. [NL. See DERM.] Anat. & Zool. The sensitive layer of the skin beneath the epidermis. — **der'mal** (-măl), adj.

der'ma-to (-dĕr'mă-tō), dermat. [See DERM.] A combining form meaning skin, hide, as in der'mato-hist' (see -HIST).

der'ma-to-gen (dĕr'mă-tō-jĕn), n. [der'mato- + gen] Bot. The thin external layer of primary mesophyll covering the growing points, esp. of roots, and giving rise to the epidermis.

der'ma-to-logy (dĕr'mă-tō-lō'jē), n. [der'mato- + -logy] The science which treats of the skin, its structure, functions, and diseases.